ington, D. C., and New York.

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W. F. Payne, R. C. Canby, G. A. Martin, A. L. Sharpe, and John P. Ramsey.

## Where Everybody Wins

THE HERALD'S exclusive account of the sale this week of 57,000 acres of New Mexico state land to a syndicate for development and colonization purposes has caused a good deal of enthusiastic discussion among the people of the new state. It is realized that this is the first fruit of the progressive land policy that was made possible only by statchood. Under the territorial form of government such a deal would have been impossible. As a result, this rich domain of nearly 100 square miles has gone fallow and unused until now, but comes upon the market at a time when the demand for land of the sort, under the conditions now possible to offer, is very great.

The soil is as fertile and as well suited to the highest forms of agriculture and horticultre as any in the west. Not only is the district one of virgin fertility, but the tracts making up the purchase were carefully selected by specialists only after thorough soil analyses and exhaustive tests of the underground water

As a pumping proposition, the Tularosa country cannot be surpassed. The water is nowhere more than 50 feet below the surface, and in a 60 foot well it rises to within a few feet of the surface-three to nine feet. Powerful pumps, run continuously, lower the pumping level somewhat when the full draft is first felt, but there it stops, and in no case in the series of test wells in the region did the pumping level go below 18 feet from the surface. That makes it a remarkable "shallow water" pumping proposition, equal to any in the west.

Power will be furnished on the community system if desired, or settlers may furnish their own power, in which latter case the cost will be reduced below the ordinary commercial cost by a system of cooperative buying of engine fuel.

Most remarkable of all is the plan that is being devised to make it possible for settlers of limited means to go upon the land and develop it, if they have the skill and energy and thrift necessary to succeed at farming anywhere. Thirty years will be given, if desired, in which to pay for the land. Settlers will be aided financially in developing and equipping their farms, and power will be furnished on an equitable basis. There will be no taxes to pay during the period in which deferred payments run, and interest will be waived altogether or will be only nominal. Demonstration farms will be established, expert guidance offered, and cooperative marketing encouraged. The actual colonizing will be in the hands of a concern of wide experience and large means,

El Pasoans should try to realize what this means to New Mexico and this immediate section of the country. At a distance about equal to Deming, here is z region even more dependent than in Deming, upon El Paso as a commercial and financial and market center. Deming can go west or north and find markets and commercial connections, and is not wholly dependent on El Paso in these respects. But the Tularosa country is, in a sense, more isolated and more dependent upon the El Paso connection. This city will be the only large market and financial and commercial center available, except as the people may find it desirable to go clear outside of the state for markets and commerce.

It is another big opportunity for El Paso to help herself by helping her neighbors. The development of this tract, right in our own front yard, will result in putting 10,000 new people into our inner trade circle; it will mean the investment of hundreds of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the steady contribution of thousands of dollars every week to El Paso's trade stream. Just what this sort of thing means may be guessed when it is told, on authority, that one single wholesale house in El Paso, before the Mormon exodus from Mexico, received a business aggregating more than \$5000 per month from those Mormon colonies alone, although they had only 4000 inhabitants all told.

The time is coming when Et Paso will be the center not only of a rich agricultural valley, but of a "shallow water" irrigated farm country of great productiveness. That is the solution of the problem of these rich but "arid" western plains. Somebody has said that "Water in unlimited quantities is within 50 feet of every man's door" out here in this section, and that is mighty near literally true, even if you do have to go straight down for it. Such a bounty of natural

resource is too great an asset to go long neglected. The colonizing company of the tract above Tularosa will make a special effort to obtain skilled farmers who have capital of their own, in money savings as well as in experience. The methods of the company will be worth close watching by El Pasoans and others interested in promoting the development and beneficial use of the rich uplands of the Rocky Mountain Southwest.

Governor Hunt does not seem to have perfected his grip on the party reins. There is a powerful revolt against him within his party. He will rely on organized labor to pull him over.

# Holding Down the Lid

NEW MEXICO is fortunate in having as governor at this time a man of clear cut ideas and firm character. He is not much of a self advertiser, but one cannot talk with him without being impresesd by his sterling good sense, genuinely progressive ideas, and inclination toward fair play. He has not played politics to suit some of the men who worked for him before election, but he is acting upon the unusual conception that he is the governor of a whole state and not of any party, faction, or section.

Incidentally, New Mexico is thriving greatly since being relieved in some degree from the blight of perpetual political strife. The rest is doing the state good.

The next fight will be over the legislature, and the lines are forming for a hard campaign. New Mexico is still in the formative period of new statehood, and fortunately there is no such radical spirit rampant as prevails in some of the newer commonwealths.

New Mexico will gain greatly by exercising self restraint in all things and pursuing a conservative and just policy toward all interests and all classes, rather than by setting off weekly earthquakes to see the folks jump.

West Virginia coal camp investigators would better come to Dawson, N. M., to find out how a coal camp ought to be run. Dawson is managed for business, too, not philanthropy, yet it is the model coal camp of the world.

## El Paso's Biggest Problem

F WE MUST choose between providing adequate schooling for the younger children, with vocational training especially in the Chihushuita district, and providing modern facilities for the high school, the former is the more important. But it is not necessary to choose between them. El Paso can afford both, and must have both.

If the proposed bond issue be not large enough, make it larger. But don't neglect the biggest problem El Paso has before her today; that of Chihuahuita. Sanitation, vocational schools, and recreation grounds, all supplemented by the constructive work of the Woman's Charity association in behalf of women and children, offer the only practical solution for permanent results.

Arizona will confer a real favor upon the whole country if she finds out what a Republican is and lets the people know.

Associated Press at the Hillsboro, N. M., trial, arrived in El Paso yesterday and left for a brief visit to Mexico

hally climbs to the peaks are most in-igorating. Harry Ale under, passen-er agent of the White daks, will send

## 14 Years Ago Today From The Hernid This Date 1899.

Capt. George Curry came down this morning with Lee and Gilliand. John Harvey went to Kansas City this morning by way of the Santa Fe. Mrs. F. W. Brown and children left for California this morning to spend

the summer.

Engineer Fred Conner, of the G. H.,
has been laying off for the past few
dnys, reported for work yesterday.
The regular drill of the High school
cade is has been changed from Tuesday
hight at 7:30 to Wednesday evening at

and left for a brief visit to Mexico City.

An alarm was sounded this morning from the corner of Ochoa and Second streets. The fire was making good headway when the chemical arrived. No water was needed the chemical doing the work sleety.

"Nothing approaching a boom has yet developed in El Paso real estate, but the tone of the market is unquestionable better." said a prominent citizen today. "Well located business property has been in demand for several months at advanced prices. In residence property, the real bargains are gradually disappearing."

A great many El Pasoans are nowensoying themselves in Clouderoft.

Daily climbs to the peaks are most in-Mrs. C. N. Plerce and children, and Mrs. C. F. Dunn, of Japilla, left for Hillsbore, N. M., this merning to visit

Americans Holding Philippine Posi-tions Bring Little Money Home; Pilipino Control Growing.

High Salaries Deceptive

y Frederic J. Haskin-ASHINGTON, D. C., June 14 .-The provincial system of administration in the Philippine islands in in two parts. The procincial system proper is the part which operates solely in the provwhich operates solely in the provinces. The other part is as much central as provincial, being the several insular boreaus which are located in Manila, but who do most of their work in all parts of the islands. Strictly speaking, they are a part of the central government, but as the bulk of their duties pertain to the provinces they will be sconsidered in this connection.

All Officials in Charge Americans. The principal bureaus are executive, ducation, audits, treasury, customs, sternal revenue, public works, justice, onstabulary, lands, forestry, science, and a post nacion. constabulary, lands forestry, science, health, printing, supply, posts, navigatimportant offices which do not rank as bureaus are those of the supervising railway expert, consulting archiect, Philippine hospital, coul expert, the big ice plant and the Philippine Ilborary. All the leading officials of these bureaus and offices are Americans. The only one dominated by Filipinos is the bureau of labor, where all the officers and employes are Filipinos. Salaries for bureau directors average \$5,000 per annum. The director of public works draws \$7,500 and his assistant director \$6,000. The director of labor draws \$4,000, while the forestry director is naid \$5,000. All the others get \$6,000. Assistant directors average from \$3,500 to \$4,250. Chief cierks and chiefs of divisions range from \$2,600 to \$2,000. Of these positions 35 per cent are held by Americans. In addition there are hundreds of American cierks who are paid from of American elerks who are paid from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

Furnish Target for Attacks.
This fal salary roll which the Amercans subsist upon is always a target for Pilipino attacks, especially as lineral accrued leave and sacation privileges go with them. But here the same problem of supply and demand has to be met, just as with the members of the commission and the supply and demand has commission and the supply and demand has commission and the supply and demand of the commission and the supply and the supply court as previously explained. Furnish Turget for Attacks. pers of the commission and the su-preme court, as previously explained. Competent Americans will not go over there for less. The high cost of living, averaging in Manila and some pro-vincial points as high as in San Fran-cisco, Seattle, Denver or Washington, also cuts into the apparently high sul-aries. The necessity of frequent ra-cations to Japan or to this country, plus the life saving trips to the United States for the women and children, of States for the women and children, of

Bring Little Money Back.
Fully half of the American civil service pernonnel finally returns to the United States with very little more money than they started away with. As a rule, the only benefits derived from a sojourn of three, five or ten years in the Philippines is the varied experiences, important official responsibilities (for which a young man has to wait 20 years or more in this country.). I ravel and a generally widened perspective. Against this must be checked complete exile from home and reintives, loss of material advancement here which his stay-athone brother has grabbel in his shoenes, and an impaired physique. The only ones who make their Philippine experience pay fincially are such of the young, unmarried men who happen in be frucial and the men whose wires also hold government jobs and get from \$1.200 to \$2.000. There is only one who make their Philippine experience pay fincially are such of the young, unmarried men who happen in be frucial and the men whose wires also hold government jobs and get from \$1.200 to \$2.000. There is only one married woman who earns the interest of the cunter rum, and she is chief clerk of a bureru. Of the other two women who enlow similar compensations one is a widow and the other is unmarried. Bring Little Money Back.

who enloy similar compensations one is a widow and the other is unmarried. Many others make \$1,600 and \$1,500.

Competence is a pather factor. The plain truth is that for the present at least the bulk of the positions in the bureaus even the ordinary clerkships and stenographic posts are not held by the Filipinos. It has only been within the last three years that a handful here and there have been able to pass the first grade civil service examination in English which entitles them to a salary of \$1,200. At arresent not over 18 Filipino clerks hold such positions and of Filipino clerks hold such positions and of Filipino stenographers earning \$1,200 or more there are three in the entire list of bursaus. As to the high nosts, some Americans say that no Filipino has demonstrated administrative ability to entitle him to be director or assistant director of a bursau. This is the kind of talk indused by anti-Filipino Americans, desoite the good records made by two Filipino atterney-generals as chiefs of the bureau of instee. No other Filipino ever has been given a chance either to succeed or fail at the head of the bureau. The few who have been educated in the United States or Europe are gradually working into such nositions, however, and in the main, do fairly well.

Many Bureaus Malutained.

Every part of the provinces feals

Every part of the provinces feels the influence of the bursus. For in-Many Bureaus Maintained. the influence of the bureaus. For instance, the bureau of education maintains schools in every hamist. Not a road is built or a bridge thrown across a stream without the supervision of the bureau of public works through the district engineer. The military policing of the salands is done by the constabulary. Every provincial treasurer is an agent of the insular treasurer is an agent of the insular treasurer in Manila. The forest reserves are under the bureau of forestry. All surveying and narceling of land is controlled by the director of forestry. All the postoffices come under the sway of the director of posts. Internal revenue agents are the eves and ears, and semetimes the fists, of the insular collector of internal revenue. In everything these bureaus do in the provinces they are directed to work harmoniously with the Filining provincial officials. It is well known that an American treasurer or constabulary officer must keen on good terms with the native officials if they wish to stand high with their chiefs in Manila. Not infrequently the word of the native is accounted in Manila above that of the American with whom he has clashed.

Filipines In Control. bureau of education main

Filipines In Control. It has been shown how this process of turning their government over to the Filipinos has been going on in the central administration, though very lowly. In the province it is now com-lete. The Filipino today is in abso-ute control of provincial administra-tion, have been in fact since 1908, and have dictated their own municipal af-

have dictated their own municipal af-fairs almost from the very first.

The 29 provinces are governed by a municipal board of three members, composed of the provincial governor, the third member and the provincial treasurer. The first two are Filipinos, who are elected by the people for four years. The last named is an American, although a few provinces new have years. The last named is an American, ofthough a few provinces now have Filiplino treasurers, who, of course, sit on the boards. The provincial fiscal or prosecuting attorney is a Filiplino and so is the clerk of the court and all other attaches. As has been shown in the previous article, the judge is oftentimes a Filiplino.

When provincial alministration was first inaugurated american news of

ABE MARTIN



Ever' woman reaches th' age when she likes t' crochet real fast an' tell about th' chances she turned down when she wur s girl. Th' commonest variety o' optimist is th' feller that thinks everthing that hurts somebuddy else is fer

between a State and municipalities is frequently observed in the United States. The term municipality in the islands means the surrounding terriislands means the surrounding territory as well as the town itself, so that no part of the islands is without its municipal rule. The villages detting the landscape around the central town of which they are a part are called "barrios." This does away with counties, and the provinces are thus considered States. There are 725 municipalities in the islands. There are four classes, first those having not less than 25,000 population; second class, 18,000 to 25,000; third class, 10,000 to 18,000; fourth class, less than 10,000.

#### On "Going Up Against It" By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

66 OING up against it" is the United States way of describ-U ing a head-on collision be-tween man and misfort-me.

go chase himself when he tried to finance the fourth one.



"He has a good chance to examine trouble's shining fangs."

Everyone goes up against it in one way or other at some time in his life. For some this means ruin, while to others it is merely a pastime. When some men go up against it they crumble up like an egg-shell, like Charles the First, who fought a short war and abanioned himself to the headsman, with a sigh of relief. When other men go up against it they merely continue on through. The careers of Lincoln, Washington, Caesar, Thomas A. Edison and S. Grant were marked by the ruins "its" which they went up against. When a man has nerve, energy, determination and a will that is made of Vanadium steel, it is a very foolish thing for trouble to get in his road with the hope of stopping him.

Now and then a sound of lamentation and despair can be heard curdling up the busy atmosphere. This is generally produced by some man who thinks he is going up against it. But he isn't. He is generally backing away from it. Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams.

#### Bores By Walt Mason

Of all the hores above ground, who should be sent to glory, the greatest is the one who's bound to tell a funny story. I always shudder when he comes this anecdotal honker, displaying all his teeth and gums in mirth he cannot conquer. I always know just what he'll say, when he is thus enthusing: "I heard a yarn the other day that seemed to me amusing." And then he starts a hoary tale that is too fierce to dwell on, a Hillsbore, N. M. this merming to visit release.

Engineer Hobelin, of the G. H. is now connormably located in his new house, and his stater, mather and sister to Cloud control of the part of the same control of the part of the same control of the yarn that Adam counted stale, and Noah

### A Suffraget Defeat A Short Story.

nustache displeased you. You should nly have told me, and I would have not it taken off immediately. There was never a more good na-tured man than my Gaston.
"His kindness touched me. I felt. the tears coming into my eyes. He

noticed it, "Don't cry," he said, 'After all, what has happened is entirely my fault. I ought to have been able to anticipate ho enloy similar compensations, one failed and the investors invited him to your taste. You love smooth shaven a widow and the other is unmarried.

twice every day.

"Oh, no.' I cried, 'don't do that'

"And as he did not understand, I exnea. I do want you to keep your mus-e. You would look awful if you were smooth shaven."

were smooth shaven.

"He did not get angry at all. He is far too good natured for that. He only said very timidly:

"Then it was hardly necessary to cut it off, was it?

"The justice of this remark made me a little angry.

"It is just like you," I said, "to make such a fuse about a little bit of skin.

"He regized that it was wrong of him to complain, so, of course, I for-

him to complain, so, of course, I for-gave him. What else could I do? You can't really get angry with him. Gaston is so good.

"When we were married he liked our cook Rosalie's food so well that he remained a whole hour at the table. I was really ashamed of him. He grew fat as an elephant. His collars attracted him and his yest burst at

strangled him, and his yest burst at the seams. I realized I must do something. I did not want to go through lift with a short and fat husband that looked like a turkey gobbler. So I said to myself that it should not take learn to reduce him to his normal prolong to reduce blm to his normal proknew just what to do. I discharged Rosalie and engaged an Eng-lish cook whom I told never to let Monsteur have anything but grilled steak, three times a day. To watch the result of my cure I bought a pair of scales and weighed Gaston twice a day keeping an exact record of his

day, keeping an exact record of his 'At first he lost regularly every day and I began to congratulate myself, but two weeks later his weight grew absolutely stationary. He had become used to the diet, but he was still too stout. I reproached him bitterly and he never said a word in return, Gas-"Shortly afterwards I found out that

Gaston had begun to drink tea instead of wine and even dosed himself with vinegar and water twice a day.
"In this way he actually lost about 40 pounds and completely ruined his stomach. fils character, however, remained as gentle as ever. Gaston is

Then an unlooked for disturbance overawed the whole audience. A woman rushed down the aisle and before the amazed spectators realized the situation, grappled with the speaker and

untion, grappied with the speaker and carried her from the platform.

"All that she has told you is a base lie," shouted the newcomer, "I am Gaston, her husband," and with this declaration the speaker tore off his wig and dress in which he had disguised himself to attend the meeting.

From that time on the advocates of anti-suffragism were the respected women of the community, and loyal suffragets left the town slowly—their cause having been disgraced.

Editor EI Paso Herald:

I wish to correct an item appearing in last night's Herald, wherein statement was made that telegraph operators were being obliged to work as much as it hours per day.

As far as the Western Union schedule is concerned, I wish to state that the regular day operators work nine hours per day. split trick operators work eight hours per day, and night men work seven and one-half hours per day.

## WITH NAVAJO SUPERVISORS.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 12 - Strained relations exist between the state tax

# THE "CITY MANAGER" PLAN

THE half was crowled with its cosmopolitan underen. There were suffragence of sufficient and activated and activated regards to the sufficient of the other with a harred born of four years of rivarity and each keyed to a high pitch of excitement.

A NEW plan of edity government, the date plan of the plan of edity government, and the plan of edity government, and underlying a general manager of edity a high pitch of excitement.

The monitorian manager and the subject of the marked born of sand days with the subject of the meeting.

Today, "see and, "see will discuss the close of the excomplished and the plan of the subject of the

Subject to City Council.

Section 2. He shall have power to revoke licenses pending the action of the city council.

Section 10. He shall have authority and charge over all public works, the section of buildings for the city, the making and construction of all improvements, paving, curbing, sidewalks streets, bridges visituets and the repair thereof; he shall approve all estimates of cost of public works, and recommend to the city council the interestance and rejection of the work inne or improvements made; he shall approve control, management, and direction of all public grounds, bridges, viaducts and chorcughly familiar with the life and thortughly familiar with the spirit of the people are equally tired of its actory solution of their troubles.

El Paso has been an interested observer of this fearful struggic at close range from its beginning, and many of our citizens are more intimately and thortughly familiar with the life an revoke licenses pending the action of the city council.

Section 16. He shall have authority and charge over all public works, the erection of buildings for the city, the making and construction of all improvements, paving, curbing, sidewalks, streets, bridges, viaducts and the repair thereof; he shall approve all estimates of cost of public works, and recommend to the city council the acceptance and rejection of the work done or improvements made; he shall have control, management, and direction of all public grounds, bridges, viaducts and public buildings; he shall have control of the location of street car tracks, telephone and telegraph have control of the location of street car tracks, telephone and telegraph poles and wires; he shall have control of the water sheds from which the city takes its supply of water, pumping stations, pipe lines, filtering apparatus, and all other things connected with or incident to the proper supply of water for the city; and shall secure all rights of way and casements connected with the waterworks or sewerage systems or the extension of the streets, etc.

All the powers enumerated, however, shall be exercised subject to the supervision and control of the city coun-Although but three cities have so far

adopted the city manager plan there are many that have considered it. In addition to the action taken in the Wisconsin legislature New Jersey has agers in any commission plan city of that state. So it is apparent that the city manager plan for handling the executive functions of city government has gained in popular favor.

FRIDAY, THE 13TH. El Paso, Texas, June 13, 1913. Editor El Paso Herali: Speaking of the 12th, will this start me right in business, or is it a "hoo-doo".

doo?"
My little hotel The Carmon opened for business Priday, June 15, 1913; my number on San Francisco street is 213; my number on North Santa Fe street is 213; I have 13 rooms to rent; the number on my living room is 13; the mail cart here is 13; our fire alarm is 13, and I have \$1200 fire insurance on my furniture. Respectfully. Respectfully, F. C. Alley, furniture.

OPERATORS HOURS, El Paso, Tex., June 14. Editor El Paso Herald:

puted at seven hours per days basis. This is standard schedule for the Western Union throughout the entire

Chas. Vollerisen, Chief Operator.

It will be noted that Sumter has a commission form of government, while staunton is governed by a mayor and councilors. This fact is worth noting since the lafest city to adopt the plan of employing a city manager is Hickory, N. C. which is, like Staunton. Va. of the familier form of government, referring to Hickory, the clauses of the wisdom of this suggestion. Why about we not make the attempt. It is the duties of the city manager are as the duties of the city manager are as "continued strife between "lates" and to try at the new city charter which refer to try and fall than not to try at the duties of the city manager are as "continued strife between "lates" and

and other Christian and philanthropic organizations shall come together for a full and frank and free discussion of the situation with a view to its uitimate solution. Who can tell what this might lead to?

Nothing could bring greater honor to EI Puso than for her to become the peacemaker between these poor struggling people, and nothing could tend to bind more securely the friendship already existing between us.

Kenneth Brown.

## BAIN AT LANGTRY.

Langtry, Tex., June 14.—A two-inch rainfall last Sunday, followed by good showers on three successive days, has out the range in this vicinity in aplencutest June known in years here. The cays have been quite cool and pleasant and the nights cold enough for blan-

By GELETT BURGESS



## ANNA BASIS

You'd think a girl like Anna Basis Would be ashamed of making faces, For then she's ugly. it is true,

but inside, too! But still she does it everywhere;

She is a Goop,

and doesn't care!

Don't Be A Goop!